A PAPER THROWN AT HER CARRIAGE. THE MISSILE SUPPOSED TO BE AN EXPLOSIVE-A

CRANK ARRESTED. LONDON, March 24 .- The Queen, according to the announced arrangement, went in state this afternoon to open the ceremony of laying the foundation of the new Examination Hall of the College of Surgeous, on the Thames Embankment. She was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal femily. The weather was clear and beautiful the royal fallary. The woulder was used and bedwithing and the people turned out in vast numbers. The shops and club buildings on the way were docked with flags and streamers and displayed an abundance of loyal mottoes. The royal party was everywhere received with the heartlest enthusiasm. The Queen appeared to be surprised at the general exhibition of affection and many times bowed to the crowds with evident pleasure. The

people rushed alongside the royal carriage, greeting the Queen everywhere with rapturous cheering. Queen everywhere with rapturous eneering.

The Queen, after her return from the corner-stone laying, left Buckingham Palace at 4:30 o'clock for a drive. She was accompanied by Princess Beatrice. They went in an open carriage to Hyde Park, and everywhere were cheered by crowds of people. Among the crowd which assembled along Constitution Hill road, bordering Palace Park on the north, to see the Queen as she passed by, was a man in shabby clothes and wearing a slouched hat. He appeared to be much agitated, and elbowed his way to the edge of the assembly. When the royal turnout reached a point opposite this he threw something into the carriage. Great excitement followed the strange man's action, and he was quickly taken into custody by the police and hurried from the scene. It was subsequently learned that the article was not an explosive, as had been feared by ma: y, but only a piece

When the Queen noticed her assailant's approach she shrank back from him into the carriage. She was evidently somewhat startled. Princess Beatrice took in the whole situation at a glance and leaned forward ap-parently for the purpose of satelding the Queen from any

attack that might be made upon her.

The prisoner is believed to be a discharged soldier. He is thought to be of ansound mind and in some respects a is thought to be of unwound mind and in some respects a crank. He offered no resistance to his arrest and went without a struggle to the police station, where he was locked up. He stated that he lived at a certain number in King-st, and detectives were at once detailed to work up his history. The paper which the prisoner threw into the Queen's carriage is understood to have contained nothing more than a petition for redress for a personal grievance under which the offender believes he is unjustly suffering.

The man who threw a piece of paper at the Queen is mentally deranged. The petition is written in a style peculiar to insane persons, and contained nothing alarm-ing. The man is about forty years of age, of low stature, slender build, sallow complexion, and emaciated

and careworn appearance.

The prisoner's name is Charles Brown. He enlisted in the prisoner shame is charles brown. He editated in the army twenty-three years ago and went to India, where he was afterward discharged. For a long time he was confined in an asylum in Ireland, and on being released he re-enlisted in India. He was again dis-charged and by order of a court martial he was imprisoned. On being released from prison he returned to England and was again confined in an asylum. The petition is well written on foolscap paper and the language respectful. In the petition the man complains that he was robbed of his pension. He is held for an

VIOLENCE BY STRIKERS IN BELGIUM. BRUSSELS AT THE MERCY OF ANARCHISTS-A SHOP-KEMPER KILLED.

BRUSSELS, March 24.—The strike begun by the miners at Liege a fortnight ago is extending rapidly all over Belgium. It has now practically assumed a aniversal demand by the miners of the country for an merease of wages accompanied by a decrease in the hours of labor. This labor movement at Liege is under the control of Anarchists, and the city is really at their mercy. In many instances mobs of Anarchists have stopped people in the streets and demanded money. threatening violence if it was not given them. They have also broken the windows in a great number of houses and shops. The garrison is confined within the barracks in readiness for service. A pamphlet called

RACING IN ENGLAND.—The Lincolnshire Handleap race of 1,000 sovereigns was run to-day at the Lincoln spring meeting, and was won by Mr. Naylot's six-year-old bay horse Fulmon. W. I Anson's three-year-old bay colt liread Knife was second and General Owen Williams's six-year-old brown horse Cohort third. There were twenty-three starters.

THE RUSSIAN OIL FIELDS.-The Government has in-THE RUSSIAN OIL FIELDS.—The Government has in-structed Mt. Peacock, British consul at Batolin, to re-port officially the hatare of the action taken by the con-ress which the kussian Government has convened at Jaku, to adopt plans for the development of the Apshe-ron Peninsula petroleum fields and the improvement of Baku as a harbor for exporting oil.

INCIDENTS FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

Copyright, 1886; North American Cuble News Co. BERLIN, March 24.—The Berlin Government has decided to resume shortly the sale of superfluous silver and abandon any possibility of returing to bi-

Bismarck has consulted several eminent lawyers as to the possibility of changing the method of electing mem-bers of the Reichstag without the consent of that body. The decisive debate on the brandy monopoly takes

place Friday.

The freasurer to the King of Bayaria has resigned, because he despairs of bettering the finances of the King.

The German Crown Princess is very flh.

Floods near Dreaden are still rising.

THE DEFEAT IN MADAGASCAR AN OLD STORY. London, March 24.-There has been no the natives in Madagascar. The reports of serious engagements in February, in which the French were defeated, proves to have been erroneous. It is now learned that the news brought by the African mail stramer relates to battles which occurred hast Septem-ber, a chort time before the cessation of nostilities.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

RANGOON, March 24.—The British troops have defeated 600 Euroses near Yemethen, killing sixty and capturing being prisoners and guns and a number of elephants. SUAKIN, March 24.—The Abyssinian troops sent by King John to relieve the beleasured garrison at Kassala have fought a battle with the hostile Arabs hear that place. The Arabs were defeated and 550 of their men were killed. Osman Digna has creeted a fort on the old battleground at Tamai.

Beelin, March 24.—Emperor William, in a letter to Prince Bismarck, speaks of the Joy and gratitude he felt at the loyalty and patriotism evinced by his subjects on his birthday.

Parts, March 24.—An alarming revolt took place to-day in the prison at Chaions. The military had to be called to queli the disturbance.

CALCUTTA, March 24.—Sir Archibald Colvin's financial Statement for 1885 shows a deficit of £386,440. The Indian Government accepts the increased outlay of £2,000,000 for frontier defices and the Burmah expedi-tion, involving a deficit in 1886 of £2,800,800.

Pages, March 24.-M. de Lesseps, in his address at the banquet given by the municipal authorities of St. Nazaire last evening, said that the work on the Parama Canal was making good progress and declared that the water-way would be completed in 1889.

TIRED OF FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS IN OHIO. Columbus, Ohio, March 24 (Special) .- Ohio Republicans, especially members of the Senate, are tired of the long-drawn-out session of the committee now investigating the election frauds at Cincinnati, Senator Pavey introduced a resolution calling for the committee to report by April 6. The resolution will be acted upon \$5,000 has been expended. The Republicans are confident of senting their Senators, and are auxious to bring the proceedings to a close. In the House the report on the Harian-Butterfield case was made by Chairman Foorman, Brejects Butterfield. Friday was fixed for the discussion. The Non-Partisan Poince bill for Clucin-

nati was again postponed by the Democrats, who, how-ever, promise to pass it on Friday.

CATCHING A CLEVER THIEF.

SUCCESSFULLY ROBBING MANY BOARDING-HOUSES

-SOME OF HIS METHODS. For the last six months there have been regular weekly complaints made to the police of the Twenty-ninth precinct from keepers of boarding-houses, of robberies that had taken place in their homes. The first complaint made was by ex-Judge Ackert, of No. 10 East Fifteenth-st., on October 6. The amount stolen in this case was jewelry worth \$185, and stocks of the Rhinebeck Mining Company, of which Mr. Ackert is president. They were in twenty certificates, one representing 50,000 shares, and were worth \$27,000. The only clew to the thief was that a young man hired a room on the same floor with Mr. Ackert and that he and the stock and jewelry left the house at the same time, On October Mrs. Sabine, of No. 18 West Thirty-fifth-st., reported the loss of property worth \$3,000 from her boarding-house, consisting principally of diamonds and jewelry. The same story was told as to the manner in which the goods disappeared. A bright, smiling young man, welldressed and exceedingly polite, hired a room in her house, slept there over night, and went away the next day. The property was missed shortly after he had gone. The case was given to Detective Price, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and through his efforts the career of the young man who had made living in fashionable boarding-houses a thing of terror to many was brought to an end yesterday.

A diligent search was made among all the well-known boarding house thieves for one answering the description that the people who had been robbed could give. These thieves were all watched but everything about their actions indicated that the local boarding-house thieves were naving a period of rest, and that the work was being done by a stranger in the city. The reports of the robbery of houses came in with surprising regularity and Detective Price was able to fix upon the method employed by the thief. At every place he would call not earlier in the week than Wednesday, bringing with him a clipping from a Sunday paper of an advertisement of a room to let. He was always well dressed, spoke fluently of his connection with

well dressed, spoke fluently of his connection with prominent people in the locality where he said he came from, always wanted the best room in the house, was pleased with everything that was shown to him, never objected to the prices asked, and always paid in advance. He invariabiy represented that he came from some large city, generally from the West. His baggage was always at the railroad station and would be brought to the house the

next day.

He never ate breakfast till 11 n.m. When the men in the house had gone he would commit his robberies.

Detective Frice finally caught him at No. 40 West Twenty-fifth-st yesterday. He nad a jimmy concealed under his coat. At the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station he gave his name as Frank I. Manning, an Englishman, age twenty-eight, with no business and no home. The station was crowded last night by the people whom he had robbed.

WHERE IS WILLIAM S. WARNER?

LAWYERS AND OTHERS ANXIOUS ABOUT HIM-WHAT

HIS FRIENDS SAY. The continued absence of William S. Warner from the eager eyes of the lawyers and receivers who are looking for Grant & Ward assets is getting to be a more and more lively topic of conversaiton among these members of the bar. Referee Hamilton Cole's decision that Mr. Warner must hand over to Julien T. Davies, the receiver of Grant & Ward, the \$578,000 in resi and personal property which Ward hastily conveyed to him on May 7, 1884, and the \$1,395,752 54 alleged excess of moneys received over those paid in, was followed by the entering of a judgment for \$1,402,000 and a levy upon Mr. Warner's Fifth-ave. house and upon his Long Branch cottage. Deputysheriffs have been seeking high and low in the city, in banking and trust institutions, for something tangible on which to levy, but all in vain. The Fifth-ave. property has stood for years in Mrs. Warner's name and the cottage also so stands.

William B. Hornblower, the counsel of Mr. Davies, after vain search for Mr. Warner personally, has songet of his lawyers some knowledge of where their clicat is to be found. Alexander & Green and Lawyers clicat is to be found. Alexander a Green and Lawyers arracks in readiness for service. A pamphlet called "The Catechism of the People" is being industriously circulated. It teaches the doctrine of general redistribution of wealth and wages, and the use of force to accompilsh its practice. A large number of warrants for the arrest of piecons engaged in the disturbances have been issued for even Wagener was to-day sentenced to also months imprisonment for inciting the strikers to piliage. A shopkseper, one Jacoba, who had refused to close his piace yesterday when the sentry had summoned him to piace yesterday when the sentry had summoned him to piace yesterday when the sentry had summoned him to the sentral did to all he got out of the firm of Grant & Sophia, March 24.—Prince Alexander persevers in his opinion that he is life Governor of Eastern Rumelia, and refuses to accede to Russia's desire to have a five-year limit placed on his title. He insists that Turkey appointed him Governor of Eastern Rumelia, and refuses to accede to Russia's desire to have a five-year limit placed on his title. He insists that Turkey appointed him Governor of Eastern Rumelia for an indefinite term.

Rumers are in circulation that several important changes in the Bulgarian Ministry are impending. The Journal de St Petersburg censures Prince Alexander for treating the powers with contempt in the matter of his appointment, and declares that his offence in his case is all the graver because it will encourage the Greeks in their treasal to submit to the will of the Greeks in their treasal to submit to the will of the Racing IV England.—The Lincolnshire Handleap race of love sovereigns was run to-day at the Lincoln spring.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, March 24.

RACING IV ENGLAND.—The Lincolnshire Handleap race of love sovereigns was run to-day at the Lincoln spring. Parsons and MacLean have not yet supplied the m doubtedly lead to the discovery of the names of all those for whom he operated. It is therefore asserted that the prospect of this would likely lead to a com-promise and a settlement of the claims of Receiver

THE FIRE RECORD.

STATEN ISLAND DYEING WORKS DAMAGED. Fire occurred at 10 a. m. yesterday in the staten Island Faney Dyeing Establishment, at Cherry Staten island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, at Cherry lane, West New-Brighton, Staten Island, owned by Messrs. Barrett, Nephews & Co., of Nos. 5 and 7 Johnst., New-York. The fire was caused by the explosion of a benzine vat. Loss on goods left to be cleaned and dyed about \$500; insured. Loss on building and stock about \$200; not insured. Robert De Forest, isburer, of West New-Brighton, was badly burned about the hands and arms.

LOSSES IN A SHIP-CHANDLER'S SHOP. Flames in the building No. 390 Eleventhave., occupied by T. Watson, ship-chandler, caused losses amounting to \$2,000 yesterday.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES. STAFFORD, Conn., March 24.-The Staffordville woollen mill, owned by Steel & Stamboll, was burned yesterday. The loss was \$25,000; insurance \$17,000.

\$17,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 24.—A small house in the rear of the St. James Hotel was burned and two small cottages adjoining. The fire was speedily extinguished. Loss, \$5.000. PHILADELPHIA, March 24 (Special).—The house of William Chener, Forty-first and Ogden sts., was destroyed by fire this morning, with a loss of \$2,400. Another fire in Germantown this morning, at Wister and College sts., destroyed the premises of Dr. Fussel. The loss was \$200.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 24 (Special).-The farmhouse of Thomas Lowrey was burned this morning with all its contents. Fartially insured.

NO FIRE IN THE VOLCANO KILAUEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.-Advices from he Sandwich Islands by the steamer Mararoa vester day state that the volcanic phenomens on March 6 and which were accompanied by a large number of earthquake shocks, resulted in the total disappearance of the new lake at Halemaumau and in the extinction of the fire in the crater of the volcano of Kilauea. These phenee in the crater of the voicano of Khanea. These phenomena are believed to be the precursors of a grand outburst in the near future, either in Khanea or Manna Loa. Some persons, basing their views on the observations of Professor Agassiz, believe that the disappearance of fire is a preinde to the total extinction of the Khanea voicano.

THE PAYNE BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

Columbus, Ohio, March 24 (Special) .- Durin Ward, who was a candidate for Senator when Payne was chosen, was in the city to-day. His presence gave rise to the report that he is to give some information to the investigating committee respecting the Payne bribery. He received sixteen votes in the caucus, but a larger number of members have declared that their vote was for Ward. The committee desires to know from General Ward what members voted for him, that the hurs and perjurers may be picked out. J. J. Hall, of Akron, and L. A. Russell, of Cleveland, former wit-nesses, have been recalled. The committee will hold another session to morrow, and end the investigation, if possible, this week.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NAVAL DRILL. PENSACOLA, Fla., March 24 .- A mass-meeting was held here yesterday to make preparations for the accommodation of visitors during the naval drill, sham battle, and other manouvres of the squadron

under the command of Admiral Jouett, which will begin

OGILBY TAKEN TO AN ASYLUM.

HE IS DECLARED TO BE INSANG-A NEW CAUSE OF

FEAR FOR DEPOSITORS. NEW-BRUNSWICK. N. J., March 24 (Special) .-Ogliby was arrested last night by Constable Soper on a warrant charging him with the embezziement of funds of the Dime Savings Bank. The warrant was taken out before Justice Daly by Willard P. Voorhees. Prosecutor Rice telegraphed to Judge Scudder, who came up this morning to hear the evidence produced by Ogilby's friends with regard to his insanity. The presence of Ogilby in court was not required, but he was represented by ex-Governor George C. Ludlow, his counsel, who said that Mr. Ogilby had been arrested upon a charge of embezziement and he wished to produce evidence that he was of unsound mind and incapable of answering the charge. The testimony of Drs. T. L. Janeway, N. Williamson, H. R. Baldwin and J. W. Rice was then taken. Taey all declared they had made a careful examination of his case; believed him to be insane. Charles Ogliby also produced a certificate of his brother's insanity from Dr. Morris J. Ash, of New-York, and testi mony to strange eccentricities on the part of Ogliby wasother witnesses. Judge Sendder ordered that Ogilby be at once placed in charge of Sheriff Couvery to be conveyed without delay to the insane asylum at Trenton. This was done this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. A

reged without delay to the insane asylum at Trenton. This was done this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. A close carriage was taken through an alley from Livingston-ave, to the rear of Orilly's stable. Parting with his family was full of sorrow, but he waiked with a firm step down through his back yard to the carriage.

The chances of the stolen money being replaced do not now look hopeful. Mr. Voorbres says that within \$12,000 of the dedict was at one time subscribed, but under the changed condition of things some of the subscribers will doubtless drop out and Mrs. Ogilby may change her mind about giving up her property. McRee 8 sift says that he nover was on any bond for Ogilby and he does not believe there ever was any bond, as none was demanded by law. Ogilby got no pay from the bank except for room and clerk hire.

About 600 of the depositors met at Masonic Hall tonight, with Charles E. Shencer as chairman and John Kelly as secretary. Dr. M. E. Gates, president of Rutgers; Professor Austin Scott, the Rew, H. W. McKnicht, Postimaster Robert Carson, John McLaughlin and others spoke. They ail recommended moderation and careful counsel. The bank could now pay lifty per cent and whatever is obtained above that will have to come by voluntary subscriptions of those willing to help the depositors. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the Chancelior be petitioned not to appoint a receiver. A committee of five was also appointed to consult with the manager and the subscribers to the deficiency fund to see what amount can be secured and to manure some plan for a final settlement and to report to the depositors on Wednesday evening. The committee is Professor Austin Scott, Adam E. Green, John McLaughlin, S. W. Scott and Robert Carson.

ATTEMPTING A POLITICAL MURDER. MAYOR BAKER, OF HOUSTON, TEXAS, FIRED ON

THREE TIMES IN THE DARK. Houston, Tex., March 24 .- An attempt was nade to assassinate Mayor William R. Baker last night, The Mayor is running as an independent citizens' candidate for re-election against D. C. Smith, the Demoeratic nominee, who is being supported by the labor or . ganizations. Last evening Mr. Baker, accompanied by Judge Brashear, Edward Jemison and several colored men, started to walk to a point in the outskirts of the town where a political meeting was being held. A horseman rapidly approached the party and asked:

" Is Mayor Baker in this crowd?" "Yes, what do you want with me!" asked the Mayor,

as he walked toward the horseman. "Thave some private business with you," said the "Thave some private business with you," said the rider, and he asked Baker to walk down the road a short distance with him. As they started away the man said: "Will you withdraw in favor of smith?"
"You must be joking," replied Baker. Suddenly he was startled by the flash of a pistol in his face. Three shots were fired in quick succession. The Mayor dropped to the ground and the would-be assissin, evidently thinking he had killed him, rode bastily away. Mayor Baker is oninjured. He is suxy years old sud one of the wealthiest men in Harris County. He is not a politician and has never drawn his saiary while filling the office of Mayor. He is unmarried and accepts the office as a means of occupying his time. For two months prior to its disastrous failure he was president of the City Bank, which fact his political opponents are using against him.

DEPRECATING SUNDAY LABOR. PHILADELPHIA, March 24 (Special).-The session of the annual confevence of the Methodist Epis-copal Church to-day was chiefly taken up in discussing measures to attain a quiet Sunday. A resolution was adopted regretting the Sunday travel and traffic said to be permitted and encouraged by some of the campmeetings, pledging members of the conference to with hold their presence and influence from all camp-meetings where these practices are continued; refusing to support newspapers published on Sunday; urging upon people the duty of retraining from using the columns of ch papers as a medium for advertising ; that funerals purposes avoided, and the holding of business meetings by the church or Sunday school discontinued; protest-ing against all demands made upon the laboring classes by which they are robbed of this day of rest. The Rev.

Toccoa, Ga., March 24 (Special) .- A strange

young woman rode into town yesterday on a mule, which abe tried to sell for \$100. Failing to this, sne offered the animal for \$70, and finally for \$60. The town marshal thought this was suspicious, and arrested the girl. She then confessed that her name was Montana Allen, that she was sixteen years old, and had run away Anon, that she was sixteen years old, and had run away from her beme in Franklin, N. C., bringing her father's best mile with her. She rode three days and four nights without rest, and was on her way to Charlotte, where her lover was to meet her, and they were to be married. She expected to sell the mule and go by rail from here, some 200 miles.

ARRESTED FOR CRIMES AGAINST A CITY. CINCINNATI, March 24.-Herman Ferdinand and George H. Lindeman, comprising a piano firm of this city, were arraigned to-day on the charge of making out a false bill for \$700 for a plane sold to the Cincin-nati Infrimary directors. They gave bonds. Martin Cronin, a fence builder who has presented bills aggre-gating over \$10,000 for building fences at the Infirmary. was also arraigned on a similar charge. Frank Kelly, chief deputy under Sheriff Beresford, was arraigned on four charges of procuring illegal votes.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NO PAY FOR A CITY COMMITTEE.

NO PAY FOR A CITY COMMITTEE.

HARTFORD, March 24 (Special).—On pettion of John
B. Garrie, Judge Calhoun. of the Court of Common
Pleas, has granted an injunction restraining the City
Treasurer from paying to the City Council Committee
on Manufacturing the sum of \$150 for services rendered
to the city. The writ is returnable on April 1.

A BIG NATURAL GAS SCHEME.

HARRISHURG, March 24.—A charter was issued at the
State Department to-day to the United Natural Gas Company to mine for natural gas in Veningo, Forest, Butler,
Armstrong, Charlon, Warren, Elk and McKean counties
and to supply the gas to towns and cities in those
counties. The capital is \$2,590,000.

counties. The capital is \$2,500,000.

TO RIGHTTHE WRONGS OF PRUDENCE CRANDALLA HARTFORD, March 24 (Special).—The Legislative Committee on Appropriations will present two reports on the Prudence Crandall case to-morrow. The majority report will recommend that she be paid \$400 a year as a recompense for the breaking up of her school for colored children in Canterbury in 1834. The minority report will oppose the appropriation.

FOR FAILING IN DISCIPLINE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24 (Special,—Mayor Smith today officially denied the charges preferred by exLicutemant Jordan that he had by his order levied a tax
of \$541 on the men in his district. The Mayor says,
"The licutemant was dismissed for lack of discipline."

"The Houtenant was dismissed for lack of discipline."

SETTLING THE WEBSTER WILL CASE.

HARTOORD, March 24 (Special).—The Webster will
case, which has been on trial here for several days, was
this morning compromised and taken out of court.
Under the will the son Latther had the use for life of the
farm in Berlin, Conn., inventoried at \$12,500, and a
legacy of \$6,000 in money. His brother John had most
of the property loft by will to him and Luther alleged
that his father was not of sufficient mental ability to
make a will. John pays Luther \$20,000 in cash. Luther
relinquished at once all his right, title and interest in
the property.

relinquished at once all his right, title and interest in the property.

A NEWSPAPER'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24 (Speciali,—To-morrow The Public Ledger will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary by issuing a paper which will be a fac-simile of the first number, March 25, 1836.

humber, March 25, 1836.

FOR THE McCULLOUGH MONUMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24 (Special).—At the request of Mayor Smith a meeting of citizens was held at the Mayor's office this afternoon to devise means of raising sufficient money for the proposed monument to John McCullough. It was decided to give a benefit at the Academy of Music on April 15.

PRIZES AT AMHERST.

AMHERST, Mass., March 24 (Special).—The Hardy prize of \$50 was awarded to J. B. Clark, of Brocklyn, and the second of \$30 to E. T. Ford, of Brockton, Mass.

DISCOVERIES IN ALASKA MINPS.

the second of \$30 to E. T. Ford, of Brockton, Mass.

DISCOVERIES IN ALASKA MINES.

St. Paul., Minn., March 24 (Special).—The steamer Idaho, which has just arrived at Portland, Oregon, from Sitks, brings the news that there is great excitement in Alaska over the mines on the Yukon River. The rush of miners amounts to a stampede.

April 1. H. A. Herbert, of Alabama, chair man of the House Committee on Naval Affaire, has been invited to be present as a guest of the city.

RIOTOUS ACTS IN ST. LOUIS. A TRAIN GOES IN SPITE OF THE STRIKERS.

POLICE OBLIGED TO DRAW THEIR REVOLVERS-ORDERING OUT THE MILITIA.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. St. Louis, March 24.-The strike culminated in this city to-day in a series of riots in which the weakness of the authorities was so apparent that the Goverrnor this evening ordered a battalion of militia under arms. The Missouri Pacific yards are three miles long 10,000 men were in the yards. Nearly two-thirds of the number were congregated in that portion known as the Seventeenth Street yards, from which the freight train was to be started. Opposed to this crowd was a police force of 500 men and about 200 officers and detectives of the company. About 10 o'clock a switch engine loaded with police appeared and began to make up a train which it was the intention of the company to send out. The crowd surrounded the engine and requested the engineer and firemen to get off. daring attempted to kill the engineer. The police, un der the commond of the chief, charged on the men sur-rounding the locomotive and forced them back from the tracks. Several hand-to-hand struggles occurred and in the midst of this trouble a shower of stones came down on the police from Tayon Avenue Bridge, which over-looked the scene. A score of the officers drew their revolvers and levelled them at the crowd, but Chief Harri-

gan eried out: "Don't shoot men. It is better to stand a few bruises

than to kill people." Putting up their revolvers, they again charged on the mob and forced it from the tracks. Five men were arrested. While this was going on some one had disabled the switch engine so that it was of no further use. Another engine was secured and a freight train of seventeen cars was made up. The mob took possession of the Wabash yards adjoining, but offered no resistance. In the night the frogs and awitches were displaced, and the first attempt to puil the train up to the spot where the regular engine was to be attached resulted in throwing two cars off the track. A delay of an nour was caused in which the mob howled and jeered at the police. When the train was again ready four policemen were placed on each car, four on the cab, two on the tender and two in the pilot of the engine. In round numbers eighty men guarded the train. It started and while going at a lively rate a man jumped on. Swinging between the cars, right under the noses of the police, he attempted to pull a plu. The officers drew revolvers and pointed at the fellow and he quit the train. The mob followed the train to the snops and stopped. An instant later a freight engine under the escort of a half-dozen police came down the yard and was stopped by the mob. The engineer was ordered off and the steam was let out of the boiler. officers were told that the engine was going to explode and they abandoned their posts in terror. The strikers laughed at the success of their ruse and "killed" the engine on the main track.

This excited them and the cry, "On to the shops," was

repeated from mouth to mouth and 5,000 men made a rush for the stronghold. In the shops were about twenty-five locomotives and a dozen men at work. They were guarded by a dozen policemen and five detectives The mob wanted the men, more particularly the man Haller, who killed Prails. "Kill the scabs! hang 'em," they cried as they rushed past the police.

"Don't you do it boys," shouted a gray haired striker,
'you'll ruin our cause. Leave the shops alone."
The mob had by this time reached the doors. The detectives and men working inside had drawn their re-volvers and waited, ready to sell life dearly.

"Come back, boys," cried the elder leaders. Then counsel provailed and the shops were not molested. A telephone message was sent to police headquarters that the mob had sacked the shops, and fifteen minutes later a detail of 150 policemen arrived and drove the crowd from the railroad property.

The police who went out on the freight train left it at

Laciede, twenty miles west. Twenty of the company's detectives and a Sheriff's posse then took charge of the train, and at Pacific, Mo., 200 strikers made a demonstration, threw the switches and blocked the track, but the officers drew their revolvers and after delay again started, and by night all reached Chamols, where the train was placed on a side-track.

The greatest excitement now provails in the city over the developments of the day. The meeting called by the Knights of Labor at the Mercantile Library Hall for tonight, in which they requested the citizens to confer with them, has been postponed by the Knights in a series of resolutions, one of which states:

Resolved. That the riots of this morning are the direct result of long deferred justice and persistent non-recognition of our manihood and rights; that we condomn in unmassured terms the un-American and any nitemanily attitude of the railroad officials, who refuse to treat with us on a basis of equality and seek to get the men we represent beyond our control; that, in view of their creess in provoking riots and thus ruining all hopes of It is rumored to-night that the Wabash Knights will be

follow.

The Board of Directors and the Transportation Comnittee of the Merchants' Exchange in a joint meeting to-day adopted resolutions demanding that the strike upon the Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Gould Southwest system of railroads shall cease, and as a means to

tipon the Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Gould Southwest system of railroads shall cease, and as a means to this end that the strikers upon these roads shall either return to their foreser positions or discontinue hindering those who are willing to work. The resolutions also invoke the civil and military powers of the city, counties and States, and, if necessary, of the United States, or enforce the law which shall put an end to the strike.

A dispatch to The Post-Dispatch from Atchison, Kan, says: "The Missouri Pacific officials made two attempts this morning to send our freight trains over their roads, but falsed. The first train succeeded without encountering any interference in running to a point about one mile from the Union Depot, where a number of strikers set the brakes. The engine was 'killed' and the train brought back to the city by a switch engine. A second attempt was then made, this time under the protection of the city marshal, the sheriff and a number of policemen. The train succeeded in getting as far as the city limits, but a short distance from there the strikers took control of it and brought the back to the yards. There was considerable excitement here, but no serious disturbances. All the Missouri Pacific engines here, except two, are now disabled."

A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says that at noon today the yardmen in the Hannibal and St. Joe and the Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Buffs, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, the Grand Island, Nobraska and St. Joseph, and bes Molnes Narrow Gauge. While it is not positively ascertained here yet, it is supposed that all these lines are involved. A report says that the strike is general, Yardmasters are switching some cars of perishable freight so that they may be unloaded, otherwise no freight is moving.

General Manager Nettleton, of the Kausas City, Fort Scott and Gulf road, at whose office in Kausas City, Fort Scott and Gulf road, at whose office in Kausas City and conference of railroad officials was held the and attentions

NO TROUBLE FEARED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 24.-An order was issued by he Chicago and Alton road this morning instructing the freight agents not to accept freight of any kind to Kansas City. At the general offices of the company it is said that read is in full operation through the State of Misour except at the city limits of Kansas City.

"The Himois is not involved in the trouble," said Mr. Dunn, of the general superintendent's department. "Our own people are satisfied, and I fail to see how hicago can possibly be dragged into this unfortunate broil. The Chicago roads have no more to do with it than have the lines in New-York, in England or in Egypt. Our line only reaches Kansas City through St. ouis and we have little business with Kansas City freight. We reach Kansas City from New-Orleans and Memphis and the South, but in the absence of any information or orders to the contrary we are continuing that branch of our business as heretofore. There are no grounds for any unensiness in Chicago."

A leader and prominent official of the Knights of Labor is credited with the following information, which is welcome news here: "The Knights of Labor have not the power to order a strike here. They have no control of the Northwestern, the Chicago and Alton, the Milwaukee, nor indeed of any other Chicago line except the Wabssh. There is no power vested in the order to command a strike here, so there need be no fear. The most that could be done would be to order a strike in the shops of the Wabssh line. I do not think there is any danger of that being done. The men on the other roads could not join the Knights of Labor for the purpose of organizing a strike if they wanted to. The organizars cannot form new assemblies for any such purpose."

Chicago, March 24.—The Leaning Journal says:
"Deputy Master Workman John Foley, of the Chicago Assembly of the Knights of Labor, when talked with this morning said: I tell you candidly and on information from the head that there is no probability of the labor troubles in railroad circles. is credited with the following information, which is wel-

POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF THE BIG STRIKE. CHICAGO, March 24 (Special).-A meat famine in Chicago in consequence of the strike on the Mis

souri Pacific Railroad is considered improbable by stock dealers and butchers. As to the probability of St. Louis being compelled to buy produce from Chicago for home consumption, nothing of the kind is anticipated by the Chicago merchants. They say that St. Louis has facilities for obtaining sufficient supplies of produce from

the surrounding country. The price of eggs in St. Louis is lower to-day than in Chicaco.

*LABOR TROUBLES IN OTHER PLACES. RETURNING TO WORK IN WILMINGTON-PETITION

FOR A SHORTER DAY-NOTES. WILMINGTON, Del., March 24 .- W. J. Mellary and Charles Mullin & Co., morocco manufacturers, held a conference with the Knights of Labor Committee this morning, the result of which was that their men have returned to work. A canvass of the shops shows at least \$85,000 worth of unfinished stock on hand, most of which will be saved by the labor of employers,

clerks, foremen and boys. The manufacturers held a meeting last evening and stated that they had received no intimation from their employes that anything was wrong or unsatisfactory. Consequently there was nothing upon which a meeting was necessary with these, much less with a committee of non-residents. They are ready to meet their employes or any committee of their choosing from among the employes, but they will not meet outsiders to discuss questions affecting them or their employes. The strikers say that they will hold out for the same wages as are now paid by the manufacturers in Philadelphia, and the employers give notive that the first overtures for a settlement must come from the men.

East Weymouth, Mass., March 24.—M. C. Dizer & Co., who own the largest boot and shoe manufactory here, and employ nearly 700 hands, recently invited the Knights of Labor to present a price-list covering all departments in their factory. Yesterlay they accepted the list presented. It raises wages 14 per cent on an average, and will take effect on May 1.

Evansville, Ind., March 24.—The yardmen and witchmen in the employ of the Gainesville and Nashille Railroad at this point quit work last night on acount of the discharge of a Knight of Labor.

Lewiston, Me., March 24.—The Bates mill started up this morning. In every department except the weaving room a large surplus of hands sought employment.

WALTHAM, Mass, March 24.—The Knights of Labor last evening received a caution from Grand Master Powderly against striking for petty causes or using the boycott without due cause. This notice was general, extending throughout the whole country.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Ever since the strike begun at Bruschke & Ricke's furniture factory the strikers have had guards stationed along the streets leading to the factory to intercept non-union men who might be going there for work and dissuade and discourage them from so doing. The firm has found it impossible to rid itself of this guard and has decided to appeal to the courts.

Milwatker, March 24.—A petition is being circulated for signatures among the employes in the Chicago, Milwatkee and St. Paul Railroad shops and yards in Milwatkee asking Manager Milier to reduce the working time to eight hours and pay the same price as now paid for ten hours. The petition asks also that time and a half be paid for overwork and double wages f r Sunday work. The circulation of the petition is causing uneasiness.

DESTITUTE IRON MINERS IN PENNSYLVANIA. ALLENTOWN, March 24 (Special) .- The 600 iron ore miners along the East Penn Raliroad who have been working for starvation wages, for from 60 to 70 and 80 cents a day, have passed an unusually severe winter, more than three-fourths of the mines lying idle and the men averaging about \$6 a month. The majority have large families depending upon them and there has much suffering among the unfortunate people. A few operators have advanced wages 8 and 10 per cent, but the majority say that they cannot pay higher wages because they are only getting \$2.25 and \$2.75 per ton for the ore, whereas they usually received \$6.50 per ton in 1873, when they paid the men \$1 and \$1.30 and had steady work for them. A great many thousands of tons of ore from New-Jersey and the West and South are also used by the furnaces here instead of the native Pennsylvania ores.

COAL OPERATORS JUBILANT. MOUNT CARMEL. March 24 .- Operators today are jubilant over the prospects of a combination and the consequent advance in the price of coal. One of the largest operators, whose colliery has been idle during the entire month, said to-day that he had issued orders to resume work on Monday. Other mines in the region which were compelled to suspend owing to the unprofit-ableness of the trade will resume on April 1, having ob-tained for the combination the support of the Pennay-vania Raifroad. The best informed men in coal circles fell confident that the trade is about to enjoy a period of

CLOAKMAKERS TO PRESENT AN ULTIMATUM. At the meeting of the Executive Board of the Independent Cloakmakers' Union the matter of thestrike was discussed. It was reported that Jacob Horrman, J. Schwab & Bro., Friedman Bros., and Rohm Bros. & Greenfield had ac celed to the demands of the men. A consultation will be held at the office of Rothschild Bros., No. 52 Walker-st., at which will be present the Arbitration Committee of the Central Labor Union, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Independent Clonkmakers, the secretary of the Jewish Workingmen's Union, and Messrs. Rothschild, Einstein and Jonasson on the part of the manufacturers. The men have concluded to present

the following as their ultimatum: No outside work shall be given to contractors or in-invidual employes by the manufacturers. All the hands No outside work shall be given to contractors or in-dividual employes by the mannfacturers. All the hands who have heretofore been employed by contractors are to be furnished with work by the manufacturers direct. All machines to be used by outside operators to be of the Household pattern. No work to be done on Satur-day. The prices heretofore paid to contractors to be paid to operators. Union hands only to be employed, and no workman or woman to be discharged for being a member of the Union. The inside hands shall be paid according to a price list agreed upon by the Dress and Cloak Makers' Union and the Independent Cloak Oper-ators' Union.

It is hardly probable that these terms will be accepted.

MINOR FEATURES OF THE LABOR QUESTION. The strike of the longshoremen on Ward's and the Bristol lines drags along slowly. The Dorset, of the Bristol line, is nearly unloaded, and another steamer will be started to-day. The men are quiet and waiting to see what the result will be when the work of loading is begun. The Ward line has also got some men at

The steam fitters expect to appoint a Boycott Com-The steam fitters expect to appoint a Boycott Committee at their next meeting to begin active operations against the New-York Steam Company.

Jersey City Lodge No. 8. United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners, comprising a majority of the trades in Hudson County, has decided to demand uniform wages and reduced hours of labor. The men now receive from \$2.25 to \$3 a day and work ten hours, with the exception of Saturdays, when nine hours is the rule. A committee was appointed to demand a uniform rate of \$3 a day, with eight hours work on Saturdays.

A special meeting of the Central Labor Union was held last night at No. 141 Eighth-st. The Eccentric Association of Engineers asked that a memoral be sout to the Legislative favoring the passage of the law restricting the steam pressure of the New-York Steam Company to forty pounds. It was reported that Buchman the brewer had discharged a man for being a member of the union.

the union. PLANS OF RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS. PROVIDENCE, March 24.—The Republican state Convention for the nomination of State officers probably not since the Lippitt campaign-has there

een so much excitement and interest over a Republican nomination. It is a foregone conclusion that Governor Wetmore and the present State officers will receive a renomination, except in the case of Attorney-General Samuel P. Coit. In his case there is a stubborn c. atest. Mr. Coit has been Attorney-General for four years and was assistant Attorney-General for three years previous to his election to the larger office. Benjamin M. Bosworth, of Warren, formerly Assistant Attorney-General, is a candidate for the office. It will require fitty-five votes to secare the nomination. Some delegates are in fayor of General Horatic Rogers, who was Attorney-General seme years ago, and his nomination is not an impossibility.

DAMAGES AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, March 24 .- Some time ago Captain Cannon, an oyster dredger, sued The Baltimore american for \$5,000 damages for libel, in calling him a 'Pirate King." Captain Cannon was said to be prom nent in one of the oyster wars and the newspaper applied the title to him. The case was once before tried and the jury failed to agree. To-day another jury awarded Cap-tain Cannon 1 cent damages, which throws the costs on him to pay.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. SHOT DEAD BY HIS SWEETHEART'S FATHER.

WINFIELD, Kan., March 24.—At the village of Dexter yesterday A. B. Elliott, a wealthy farmer, shet and killed Dr. W. M. Chastian, who had been paying attention to Elliott's daughter against the wishes of the father. Dr. Chastian's father was at one time a member of the Georgia Senate, and is now a Baptist minister in that

EVADING A TRIAL FOR BRIBERY.

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BOSTON, March 24.—A dispatch from Burlington, Kan., to The Herald announces that Albert W. Edgerly, District-Attorner of Coffee County, has disappeared. Proceedings were pending to secure his disbarment on charges of accepting bribes, compounding felony and levying blackmail. Edgerly was educated in Lynn, Mass. He left Lynn in 1883, and several serious charges are on file against him thece.

CLAIMING A BABE THAT WAS NOT HERS.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—Mrs. Myers, who has been on trial for some days on a charge of perjury, was found guilty this morning. Mrs. Myers was one of the principals in the contest for the possession of a bube, the other contestant being Mrs. Bauers. Mrs. Bauers claimed that she gave the babe to Mrs. Myers to take care of. The nurse testified that the babe was obtained from Mrs. Bauers, and that she aided in the deception practised.

CARS DAMAGED BY A COLLISION.

COLUMBIA, March 24 (Special),—On the South Carolina

CARS DAMAGED BY A COLLISION.

COLUMBIA, March 24 (Special).—On the South Carolina Railroad the fast passenger train which left here at 7 a. m. to-day came in collision with a heavily loaded freight train eighty miles seuth of this point. The engines were demolished and the cars of both trains baily wrecked. Several persons were seriously hurt. The loss of property will amount to \$30,000.

PRICE THREE CENTS

THE LARCENY CHARGE FAILS WHOLLY.

JUDGE COWING ADVISES THE JURY TO FIND A VERDICT IN HER FAVOR.

The unusual vision of a dozen young and middle-aged ladies of fine appearance in the Court of General Sessions attracted the attention of the frequenters of the court yesterday. The case called for trial before Judge Cowing in Part II. of that court was that of Mrs. Eleanor Fletcher Bishop, the mother of Irving Bishop," the mind reader," and herself a lecturer on certain phases of mental peculiarities. Sac is an elderly lady with an attractive face.

The charge against Mrs. Bishop was grand larceny in the second degree, and it was charged that she appropriated to her own use furniture and other property belonging to Mrs. Margaret Welbrook. Assistant District-Attorney Purdy conducted the prosecution and ex-Judge McMahon and Samuel H. Randall appeared for

John J. Robson, a clerk in Haeger's storage warehouse, at Eighth-ave. and Thirty-fourth-at, testified that on November 1, 1884, Mrs. Welbrook and Mrs. Bishop visited the warehouse to see about some furniture which had been left there by Mrs. Welbrook in October, 1883. As it had remained over one year without the payment of the storage, the sale of the furniture was advertised in The Tribune to take place on November 14. Mrs. Bishop paid \$90 which was due, and Mrs. Welbrook gave

a receipt for the furniture. Mrs. Margaret Welbrook, the complaining witness, was then called. She is a stout wom un who confessed

was then called. She is a stout woman who confessed that she was entirely unedocated. She said:

I have known Mrs. Bishop for several years. I stayed with her for a time at No. 1,145 Broadway. Mrs. Bishop agreed to advance the money to obtain my furniture and carpets. They were taken to No. 1,145 Broadway and with my assent the carpet was put on the floor and the furniture was placed in the rooms. Afterward I left Mrs. Bishop and went to live in Third-ave. Some months after I went to Mrs. Bishop and said that I wanted my furniture. She said, "It is all gone. I had to mortgage it and the mortgage was foreclosed." I never gave her any authority to mortgage or to sell it. Lawyers McMahon and Bandall conducted a vigorous

Lawyers McMahon and Randall conducted a vigorous cross-examination. Mrs. Weltrook denied that she was present, as the previous witness had said, at the delivery of the furniture by the warehouseman. A bill of sale of the furniture to Mrs. Bishop was then produced. It was dated November 14, 1883. Mrs. Welbrook was

Did you not sign that bill of sale? A.—I do not know. I cannot read except to read a little printed unatter, and I cannot write except that I can sign my name when some our holds my hand. Mrs. Bishop promised to teach inc, but she sever did. She said that Mrs. Bishop told her the paper was a receipt for the money to use in case Mrs. Webrook died, and that Mrs. Bishop held her hand while she was sign-

ing the paper. See did not think that George H. Rexford was present when the paper was signed. The Are not the house in Third-ave., where you now live, and the one in Twenty-second-st., where you formerly lived, houses of ill fame and have not you been the housekeeper I A.—I do not think so.

Judge Cowing—What! Do you not know whether you are the keeper of such houses i A.—No, I don't keep any such houses.

She subsequently said that she had "lone gentlemen and young ladies among her boarders. She denied that she had kert a house of ill fame in Thirty-fifth-st. and that Mrs. Bishop persuaded her to give it up and

wished her to lead a better life.

Q. -Did you not make a will in Mrs. Bishop's favor to A. -I signed some paper. It did not look like a will A.—I signed some particular divided between yourself exactly.

Q.—Was not the furniture divided between yourself and one Mrs. O'Malley or Annie Beil † A.—Yes.
Q.—Who is Annie Beil † A.—One of my former boarders.

Q.—Who is Annie Beil! A.—One of my former boarders.

Q.—Have you not been to the office of Howland & Anderson with one Fisher, employed as a detective by James B. M. Grosvenor in the suit for \$50,000 damages against him for breach of promise brought by Matel Dugdale! A.—I went to their office, but not with Mr. Fisher.

Q.—Do you know that man! (pointing to a man, said to be Fisher, who remained through the examination seated close beside Mr. Pardy, the prosecuting officer.)

A.—Yes, sir. I know him.

Q.—Who told you to go to Howland & Anderson's office! A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you after that visit go to Mrs. Bishop and tell her that unless Miss Dugdale settled that case you would compel Mrs. Bishop to go before the Grand Jury.! A.—No, tut I did go to Mrs. Bishop's rooms and told a young lady, Miss Stewart, whom I net there, that I wished I could get a chance at Mrs. Bishop for what she had done.

Ex-Judge McMahon asked Judge Cowing to direct an

Ex-Judge McMahon asked Judge Cowing to direct an acquittal on the ground that as a matter of law Mrs. Bishop had been subrogated in place of the watchouseman in sharge of the goods and had the right to dispose of them if the charges were not paid. Judge Cowing said. that he was inclined to take that view but would let the case go to the jury.

Mr. Randall in his opening address said that the case had been justituted in the hope of breaking down Mrs. Bishop's reputation or getting her out of the way, because she was the principal witness against Mc. Grosvenor in the suit for heavy damages for breach of the said that everything possible had been done to have the indictment found and to keep the ease hanging over Mrs. Bishop's head so that she would not testify. The defence called George Fennan, expressman, who testified that Mrs. Welbrook had endeavored to get him to advance the money to obtain the furniture, promising to repay him by getting a mortgage or selling part of the furniture. The witness was asked what sort of houses Mrs. Welbrook lived in, but the question

The deposition of George H. Rexford was then read. Mr. Purdy made some objection, but Mr. Randall said that Mr. Rexlord, who lived in Boson, had attended several sessions and had to leave town, and Judge Cowing and directed that his deposition be taken.

"Yes," said Mr. Purdy with a sneer, "I suppose it must be read. This man, who has the horor of being Boston where we cannot gross-examine him. Mr. Randall protested.

"I think. Mr. Purdy." said Judge Cowing severely, that your remark was entirely uncalled for. There is nothing discreditable to the witness and nothing so far as this case appears so far discreditable in being the

The deposition showed that Mr. Rexford, who said that he was the son of Professor Rexford, was present when the bill of sale was made and that he read it over to Mrs. Welbrook, who willingly signed it. Another motion for a direction for an acquittal was

like to have the detendant's story simply as to the bill of sale. Mrs. Bishop was sworn and said that the bill of sale was given voluntarily. Mr. Pardy started in on a flerce cross-examination, but was stopped by Judge Cowing, when her counsel said that they had only asked per about the bill of sale.

Mr. Purdy-Of course I am shut up, but I could prove hat there is another suit now in the courts about this furniture.

Juligo Cowing—I do not see why this should be used to help another civil action. Do you not think, Mr. Pirdy, that there is nothing in this case! This bill of sale ap-

that there is nothing in this case; You said of said appears to be all right.

Mr. Purdy—No. I do not think so. I think there was telliberate chearing. She had this irnorant woman in her power and kept her there to cheat her and she has tone the same to others, too. Mrs. Bishop started up and exclaimed: "You lie, Mr. Purdy! You lie!

Purdy! You ite!

Mr. Raudall—This N infamous.
Judge Cowing—Yes, Ag. Purdy, I think you have been not to draw too much on your imagination in this case.
The facts do not warrant see in allowing this case to go to the jury without agreeommentation. I tutak it should never have been brought to trial. Mr. Purdy murmured something about the Recorder's

mying allowed it to go again before the Grand Jury, and Judge Cowing said indignantin: Judge Cowing and longinality:

There is no use of saying anything of that. The
Recorder acted as we all act in such matters entirely
on the representations of the District-Attorney. He or
any judge of this court would feel as I reel. I take the
whole responsibility. I advise the jury to acquit.

The jury acquitted the defendant without leaving their

whole responsibility. I advise the jury to acquit.

The jury acquitted the defendant without leaving their scats. Mrs. Bishop was immediately surrounded by a group of her female friends, who wept and kissed her and created an unusual commotion in expressing their joy at her dediverance.

Ex-Judge Howland was seen by a Tribung reporter at his house, Nc. 14 West Ninth-st. When asked weat connection he had had with the suit against Mrs. Bishop he said: P I was requested ty Mrs. Welbrook to bring the matter before the District-Attorney with a view 'o getting Mrs. Bishop inducted. I did so. After examining the papers he concluded that it was a fit case to present to the Corand Jury. Much to my surprise, and his too the Grand Jury threw out the complaint. I surgested that the matter might be brought before another Grand Jury. This suggestion met with his entire approval. The facts were submitted to Recorder Smyth and by his advice the case was a second there into the suggestion to the District Attorney I was using any particular influence to sway his opinion. Such was not at all my intention."

With regard to the suit of Miss Dugdale against Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Howland said that the facts in the case warranted him in feeling assured that Miss Dugdale would never appear in court to press the suit; that Mr. Grosvenor's relations with her were not at all of a character to justify a suit for breach of promise. Miss Dugdale, Mr. Howland said, is at present in Baltimore.

The complaint in the suit of Mabes E. Durdale against James B. M. Grosvenor tor damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage is brief and simply declares that in December, 1884, he asked her to marry him and that afterward, and especially in October, 1885, when so asked him to keep his promise, he absolutely refused. She therefore asks for \$50,000 dawages. The action has been brought to trial within two weeks.